AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. MORLEY.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ASH-BOURNE ACT-MR. HARRINGTON'S OUTBREAK -HONORS TO THE EMPRESS FREDERICK-MR LOWELL AT LIVERPOOL-RE-

VIVING IRISH LACE-MAK-ING-MR BRIGHT-MR-BALFOUR [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1888: By The New-York Tribune. London, Nov. 22.-Mr. Parnell's wisdom in trying to keep the two Messrs. Harrington out of court has been proved twice over. Both have now been heroes of scenes before the Special Com- tenants be allowed to acquire land by paying the mission, neither of which has done the Irish cause any good. Mr. Edward Harrington's language in The Kerry Sentinel" was such as no court in Christendom could tolerate. Every effort was to the Imperial Exchequer. The Conservatives op-Sir Charles used to induce him to apologize. Russell, Mr. Reid, and, I hear, Mr. Parnell himself, vainly urged him to express regret. He refused, expecting to be sent to prison for contempt. The Court after five minutes' deliberation fined him £500-an uppleasant surprise to Mr. Harrington. He may still, however, if he chooses, get himself imprisoned by refusing to pay the fine, unless the Crown should prefer to levy on his property, "The Kerry Sentinel" itself, perhaps. But there seem to be legal doubts whether a writ from this Court will run in Ireland.

Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey were the only two Gladstonians who voted with the Government for extension of the Ashbourne Act, and Mr. Samuel Smith, one of the most radical of Liberals, walked out of the House rather than oppose it The cave, therefore, is not a large one. But both party and country have been puzzled by Mr. Gladstone's action. Most practical politicians think it a mistake in tactics, whatever may be the merits of the question. A declaration drawn from Mr. Morley during the debate is extremely important. He adheres to his often-expressed resolve not to entrust settlement of the Irish land question to an Irish Parliament. This brings him into open conflict with Mr. Davitt, who insists that if the landlords are to be paid, an Irish Parliament shall say how much. More or less openly, other leading members of the Irish party are of the same mind.

The arrival of the Empress Frederick and her stay at Windsor have considerably lengthened out the Court Circular. A kind of an appendix to it appears, recounting in courtly phrase the celebration of the Empress's ferty-eighth birthday. The borough which delights to call itself Royal Windser was hung with flags, bells rang, bands played, the German Embassy went out with full ranks and a bouquet to pay their respects, the Mayor brought an illuminated address, speeches were exchanged between the Mayor and the Empress, gifts arrived, and finally a dinner party at the Castle took place in honor of this occasion. The Germans have done the right thing in Berlin. The Emperor gave a great banquet, the city was decorated, and the papers were positively civil, some of them even sympathetic.

Liverpool papers publish long reports of the farewell dinner given to Mr. Lowell by the Liverpool Philomathic Society. Two of the most notable people present seem to have been Mr. Hughes and Mr. E. R. Russell, of "The Liverpool Daily Post." Local celebrities abounded, whose names are unfamiliar to the general ear. Mr. Lowell's speech was chiefly devoted to that novel topic, the future of the English-speaking race. Politics he professed not to talk, but he contrived to express the opinion that the late unpleasantness be tween England and America was due to unwisdom on both sides. Mr. Phelps was praised as having represented America as ably as she was ever represented in England. There was no repetition of no reference to Irish questions. Mr. Lowell, however, sent a parting shot at Lord Rosebery, in the k that Imperial Federation, even if a good | tive shake of his bead.) in the speech were more effective than the political. Most striking and surprising of all was the remark that the things in Moliere which touched him most were not his comedies, but his farces, in which there was humor that might be put almost beside that of Shakespeare. After this the French will perhaps stop grumbling at the statue of Shakespeare in Paris. "The Liverpool Post's" editorial on the speech is nearly as long as the speech. I quote only the curious opinion that what Mr. Lowell said about the Sackville incident reproves the American State Department as gently and inoffensively, but firmly, as it rebukes the Prime Minister of Great Britain. Imagine Mr. Lowell's horror at being told, however untruly, that he had committed this twofold breach of good taste. Our ex-Envoy sailed to-day in the vonia for Boston, and will return next spring

The Duke of Abercorn and "The Daily News" have found a subject on which they are able to agree-Irish lace. The Irish Tory peer and the Liberal paper are both for fostering Irish industries. It was the Duke's address last night to the Society of Arts which brought out this pleasing harmony. Earlier efforts to make Irish lace the fashion had no great success. They may succeed now, for the French are leading the way. Madame Carnot, the President's wife, and other ladies are wearing it, and the English are invited to follow their example. So might Americans.

Gladstone met Mr. Parnell at dinner. There is another, but still milder, on the announcement that he has dired this week in company with Mr. William O'Brien. The host in both cases was Mr. Armitstead, formerly M. P. for Dundee. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who is Mr. Armitstead's permanent guest, arranged these and other similar social meetings between the Liberal leader and the

To-day we hear that Mr. Gladstone is already tired of the session, conscious, perhaps, that he has done no good by his latest move. He returns to Hawarden at the end of the week and means to stay there to the end of the year.

To-day's news from Mr. Bright is anything but reassuring. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have telegraphed frequently to inquire. This friendly interest on their part is nothing new. Mr. Bright in his most radical moments never assailed the Throne, but often declared his personal devotion to the Queen, who returns his regard. This afternoon's dispatch from Rochdale is very gloomy, and the condition of the patient

Mr. Balfour's recovery is so rapid that his friends are no longer anxious. He is expected to be in his place in the House of Commons next week. A report appears in a London paper that Mr. Phelps intends to return to America at the end of the year. I believe it is settled that he stays till his successor is appointed by President Harrison.

KAVANAGH ACQUITTED AMID APPLAUSE. London, Nov. 22.-Joseph Kavanagh, who tried to shoot Patrick Lane in a tavern near the Law Courts on November 1, was arraigned in court to-day and charged with attempted murder. "The Times" provided him with counsel. Lane was called as a witness, but his manner of answering questions was so flippant that the judge ordered him to leave the box. The prisoner was acquitted amid the applause of the

MORE FIGHTING AMONG THE SAMOANS. London, Nov. 22.-Advices from Samoa say that Mataafa's followers attacked a stronghold held by adherents of Tamasese at Atna, on November 7, and sucLAND PURCHASE IN IRELAND.

MR. PARNELL CRITICISES THE ASHBOURNE EXTENSION BILL

MANY OBJECTIONS TO THE MEASURE-LORD RAN-DOLPH CHURCHILL ANSWERS THE

IRISH LEADER.

London, Nov. 22 .- The debate on the Ashbourne Extension bill was resumed in the House of Commo to-night by Mr. Parnell. He declared emphatically so designed that, under the present circumstances, it would be impossible to put it into effective operation. He had always held that the creation of a peasant proprietary was the only means of solving the land question. His own bill simply asked that church Church Commission annually for forty-nine years a rent equal to 4 per cent on the capitalized value That would have created no risk posed that proposal, but the time would come when they would find it needful to go further. The Irish settlement of the land question. It was a calumny to say that any one of their members tried to make political capital out of the question or opposed the bill because it would make the government of Ireland easier. (Cheers.) On the contrary, their opto the bill was due to the knowledge that it would cause a loss to the Exchequer without effecttaken up the land question with a view to helping but at the solicitation of landlords who, see ing that they could not any longer maintain their position, wanted to dispose of their property at in-flated prices. ("Hear! Hear!") The bill did not contain provisions enabling the State, when supplying money, to decide what tenancies it would be destrable to purchase in the public interest. The Government left the landlords to decide. Congested and rack-rented estates would not be touched under the bill. The only way to make the landlords of congested estates agree to accept the value of their property was to empower the Commission to purhase at such a price as would really represent the landlords' interests.

Arrears, the speaker said, ought to be considered along with rent reduction; otherwise the land-purchase arrangements were futile. He would not like to predict that tenants might repudiate bargains made under the measure, on the ground that advantage had been taken of their necessities, but the bill would not assist that large and permanent settlement that was cesirable. Any bargain with the farmers ought have a basis that would put repudiation out of the question. ("Hear! Hear!") The measure showed in entire absence of consideration for the National sentiment. The present system of government trammeant to attempt a large scheme of land purchase, it was essential to establish in Ireland representative authority to act as a buffer between the tenant and the State. The tenants would have their eighty-six, and may be 101, members of Parliament. (Parnellit Governments would be as much dependent as now upon the Irish vote. No sane Government of tax collectors around to cottages with an army and tional sentiment was conciliated, there would be nothing to fear from the influence upon the hot youth of York to San Francisco. It was those who exercised Coercion that fomented disaffection far more than Rossa. ("Hear! Hear!") This was not merely an agrarian question. It was knit up with National as by the bill, he implored them to insert suitable provisiens dealing with arrears—the tenants' greatest That done, he could cordially appreciate the measure, and the Legislature would reap its reward

in the conciliation of the people. (Cheers).

Lord Randolph Churchill said that the assertion that inflated prices would not bear examination. land, but very much the reverse. Regarding the National sentiment, he appealed to Mr. Parnell to say what room there was for romance in dealing with a matter-of-fact advance and repayment of money. that too famous panegyric on Mr. Cleveland, and ("Hear! Hear!") Had Mr. Parnell any alternative bill? Would be support the principle of Mr. Glad-(Mr. Parnell here gave a nega-l.) Then, what other scheme? ald accept the bill if the disadstone's bill of 1886?

Mr. Parnell—I would accept the bill if the disadvantages connected with it were modified by dealing with arrears.

Lord Randolph, confinuing, said he trusted that, after the recent speeches of the Ministers, the Government would bring up the arrears question early in the future. In the meantime he could not admit that Coercton militated against land purchase. (Cheers.) How could it impede free action on the part of either the landlord or the tenant? ("Hear! Hear!") As a financial operation the bill certainly was not good enough. The security for advances was totally insufficient, but the risk might be worth incurring when limited to an advance of ten militons, which would not be tolerable under a larger scheme. It would not apply to more than 25.000 holdings. It was not apply to more than 25.000 holdings. It was not apply to more than 25.000 holdings. It was not apply to be a danger to the State, though probably it could not be safely extended. ("Hear! Hear!")

The bill passed the second reading by a vote of 293 to 224.

Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will move that the committee on the Ashbourne bill be empowered to instruct the Land Commission to deal with arrears when fixing judicial rents.

Mr. Goschen, continuing the debate, said that the Government agreed with Lord Raudolph Churchill's remarks except in regard to the security for loans, which the Government considered effective to the extent of the proposed advances. The Government had no intention to ask any further advance.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said that Lord Randolph Churchill's cold douche had much altered Mr. Goschen's tone respecting the bill. Churchill rondered a verdict of "not gailty, but don't do it again." So Mr. Goschen promised that he compelling Mr. Smith to carry a division by cloture.

A WITNESS SAYS THE LEAGUE IS STILL ACTIVE

London, Nov. 22.-The examination of witnesses from County Kerry was continued at the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day. Mr. Leonard, agent of the estates of the Earl of Kenmare, said the League the statement of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the League was a thing of the past. In his part of Kerry the fight that the League was making was at its hottest. The Plan of Campaign was all powerful. Formerly a writ could be exe-cuted by the Sheriff with the ald of four policemen, but now 40)'s ideers were required. The members of the League mit every Sunday after attending mass to arrange the week's programme of rent resistance and intimidation. The resistance came from well-to-do people. Until the year 1881 the tenants had been friendly, but after the League was formed they

scoffed at him and the landlord. On cross-examination the witness admitted that in 1880 it was necessary to give the tenants assistance, as some of them were blue with hunger. There were 2,000 tenants on the Kenmare estates, 200 of whom though very poor had always tried to pay their rents. Since 1850 the Earl of Kenmare had expended 2173,000 in the improvement of his estates. His bill for labor now amounted to £300 weekly. Only such rent was taken from poor tenants as they could afford to give. Witness did not seek to collect rent from persons blue with hunger, and the law was never enforced against tenants of that class.

The court adjourned.

The clerk of the Commission handed to Edward Harrington a summons to pay the fine of £500 which the court had imposed upon him for contempt. Mr. Harrington states that he will not pay the fine and intends to question the right of the Commission

Dublin, Nov. 22.—"United Ireland" makes a furious attack on the Parnell Commission because of the heavy attack on the Parnel Commission occases of the newly fine imposed upon Edward Harrington. It says whether it is guilty of contempt or not it will not abstain from commenting on the action of the Judges. It then reiterates the charges made by "The Kerry Sentinel" against the Commission, and asserts that the Government, whose existence is at stake, has packed the court.

MR. BRIGHT SOMEWHAT BETTER. London, Nov. 22 .- A builetin issued this evening tates that John Bright is improving. The bronchitis s subsiding. Some congestion still remains, but on the whole the inflammation is decreasing. The pa-tient has done well, considering the weakness which has been induced by pre-existing constitutional aff-

Smith, of Montreal, presided. The question of laying | GRIEVANCES OF KNIGHTS. Hawsil, Fanning Islands, Samoa, Fiji and New-Zealand was discussed and approved, and it was voted to urg the Imperial Government to support the project. It was said that the tariff between England and Australia by this route would be 4 shillings per word.

A YOUNG EMPEROR'S SMOOTH PHRASES. WILLIAM II'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE

Berlin, Nov. 22.-The German Reichstag reassembled to-day. Emperor William opened the session in In his speech he said that the tours he had recently made had convinced him that the desire for imperial unity was deeply rooted in the people. He the German Customs Union and to the conclusion of a commercial convention with Switzerland. He was gratified to know that trade had improved, and said that the prospect of higher prices for farming produce justified the hope of an improvement in agriculture. He had undertaken to execute his grandfather's precious legacy with reference to social and political legisla He did not indulge the hope that it would be possible to banish from the world by legislation the distress and misery of mankind. It was the duty of the Government, however, to alleviate this as far as possible and by organic institutions to bring about recognition of the truth that the manifestation of love of one's neighbor is the duty of the state as a public community. In relation to East African affairs, he

"The settlements in Africa are a matter of interest to Germany. In the task of winning Africa to Christian morality, friendly England and its Parliament had recognized a century ago that they must begin by re-pressing the trade in negroes and slave-hunting. I therefore first arrived at an entente with England and then began negotiations with other friendly Powers. Measures in the Reichstag will follow."

With reference to foreign relations he said : " Our relations with all foreign Powers are peaceful. My efforts have been unceasing to strengthen this peace. The alliance with Austria and Italy has no other object. To bring, without necessity, the miser-ics even of a victorious war upon Germany would be toward the German people. Actuated thus I con sidered it my duty shortly after my accession to the throne personally to greet, not only my allies, but also, and in the first place, the friendly neighboring monarchs, in order to seek an understanding with a view to the fulfilment of the task that God has set view to the fulfilment of the task that God has set before me of securing to our people the blessings of peace and prosperity as far as lies in our power. The confidence extended to me and my policy at all the courts which I have visited justifies the hope that I and my allies and friends, with God's help, will be able to preserve the peace of Europe."

The Emperor was frequently interrupted by warm applause while he was reading his speech. The Imperial baleony was occupied by the Empress, the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta and Princess Albrecht and her son.

THE LAST STEAMER FROM MONTREAL. Montreal, Nov. 22.-The steamer Pomeranian, which sailed for London this afternoon, is the last ocean steamer to leave this port this season. The last ocean steamer last year left here on November 16.

BARON SELLIERE IN AN ASYLUM. Paris, Nov. 22.—The "Intransignant" states that it from selliere has been placed in Dr. Saury's private asylum in this city.

A BANK CLERK'S ATTEMPTED CRIME.

THE COOL PLANS OF A NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD

BOY TO DEFRAUD THE BANK NEATLY FRUSTRATED.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22 (Special).-Springfield has another sensation. A young and trusted clerk of the ity Eank has been detected in an attempt to rob the bank, which for coolness and minuteness preparation reads more like a Jesse James exploit than the plan of a nineteen-year-old boy, until only the other day a public school pupil. George Lewis was graduated from the Springfield High School in the class of '88, although for three years he has been the trusted clerk and messenger of the City Bank. long ago he became dissatisfied with his salary, and conceived, as he thought, a brilliant plan for in creasing his revenue. He had heard of dealers in counterfeit bills, and longed to meet one. The opportunity presented itself in the person of Monro Parker, of No. 111 Pine-st., this city, who promised the young man that if the latter would meet him at the young man that if the latter would meet him at the Massasoit House on Monday night of this week the would introduce him to a "friend," who would furnish the young man the "goods." Lewis consented.

man was sent to Boston, where he laid the case be-fore the Pinkerton Agency. A detective was sent pointed out as quite a sport. Lewis was introduced to him by Parker as the "friend" who would put up the "queer." They met at a private room at the Massasoit House. The defective produced a quantity of good bills, which he pronounced counterfeit. The young man accepted \$100 in what he believed was oogus money. This he was to place among the bank's funds, removing an equal sum in good money After everything had been arranged, by a preconcerted signal City Marshal Clune appeared upon the scene and took both Lewis and the disguised detective in

at Cashier Bowman's house, whither Lewis and the detective were taken. Then for the first time he learned Lewis had been duped, that the "crook" was a detective in disguise, and that the same was up. He signed a full confession acknowledging his guilt and his intent to rob the bank by the use of false keys and the substitution of spurious money in the cash in place of good money. He had even taken an impression of the door of a prominent city Judge's office, over the First National hank vauit, intending later on to rob that bank through the Judge's office. All through the affair the young man has been the coolest of the party. He said to night that he was led into the scheme by Parker, and that he had taken an impression of the lock of Judge Welles door. Lewis's widowed mother fainted during the interview, and to night is completely prostrated over her son's misconduct. The family are in limited circumstances, and the blow falls upon them with crushing force. One of the youth's plans was to forge a check for a large amount on the bank's New-York correspondents, and he had secured impressions of the needful signature for that purpose. No arrests will be made, as the bank people are content with the confession, in-assumed as no money was taken. detective were taken. Then for the first time he

Chicago, Nov. 22.-Ex-President R. B. Hayes as here to meet the different prison warders of the Western States, in order to unite in a testimonial to Illinois, which is a sort of sister society of the Reform Association, we expect to accomplish some good.*

Association, we expect to accomplish some good.*

To-morrow Mr. Hayes will go to Jollet in company
with the wardens of the prisons of several of the
Western States, where they will inspect the penitentiary and bid adien to Warden McClaughrey, who
soon goes East to take the position of warden in
the Pennsylvania State Prison.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER OF THE GRANGERS. Topeka, Kan., Nov. 22 .- At the closing session of National Grange Convention, Joseph B. Brigham, of Ohio, was elected Grand Master and Leonard Rhons of Pennsylvania, was selected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee. A resolution was passed urging Congress to appropriate money for a deepwater harbor on the northwest coast of the Guif of Mexico. A resolution origing that United States senators be elected directly by the people was passed, as was also a resolution advocating pure Lod.

TO RESCIND THE PURCHASE MADE BY H. S. IVES. Cincinnati, Nov. 22.-The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company to-day filed a petition against W. R. McKean to rescind the purchase of large amount of railroad stock bought by- H. S. Ives. The stock was of the Terro Haute and Indianapolis The stock was of the letter that and all the stock has of the letter payment, and secured them with the stock. Failing to pay the notes, McKean sold the stock and secured the full amount. The plaintiff alleges that Ives's purchase of the stock was void, he having no right to purchase railway stock of a road lying in Indiana.

Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 22.-William Norman has filed a suit asking \$10,000 damages from M. D. Reed. Isaac D. Branham, Marshall Norman, John Norman, Ell Sowders, J. H. Ragsdale, Isaac Spies, jr., and "William Stacklether, who are charged with being the "White-caps" who whipped him so unmercifully in May. In his complaint Nerman says that on the A PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

London, Nov. 22.—A conference of influential Australians and Canadians was held to-day. Sir Donald are all well-to-do citizens.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE CINCIN. NATI CASE.

VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST SKEFFINGTON-NATIONAL OFFICER A MEMBER OF A SUSPENDED ASSEMBLY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Nov. 22.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor to-day discussed the rights of 'mixed" assemblies. Mr. Skeffington is the Maste Workman of National Trades Assembly No. 216. includes Knights who are in the shoe and leather trade. At Cincinnati is District Assembly No. 48, of are artisans of more than one occupation in the as sembly. Among others are numerous shoemakers Last summer these became involved in a strike. Mas ter Workman Cavanaugh was disposed to think the became dissatisfied and decided to abandon th 'mixed" assembly, and unite with one in which their own tradespeople held membership. They ap plied to Sheffington for admission to the Nationa Trades Assembly No. 216. Their own Master Work man resisted the transfer to No. 216. Mr. Skeffing ton, feeling himself, as a Master Workman of a na tional trades assembly, authorized to act, went to Cincinnati, encouraged the strike, it is asserted, and transferred the striking sheemakers to his assembly The General Executive Beard, including Powderly investigated the case and decided against Skeffington anaugh and H. C. Traphagen preferred charges against Skeffington. The Committee on Grievances hear the case, and submitted a report that Skeffington has been guilty of insubordination, that he had exceeded his authority, and that he had violated his obligation to the order. A part of this finding was on the ground that he had made assertions disrespectful to the Powderly administration, and that he had ex ercised his own pleasure in many matters withou consulting the higher powers. The committee re ommended that he be suspended for one year. defendant took the floor in his own behalf. He then retired, and the convention went into a consideration of the case. The committee's report was divided, the finding of guilty was indersed by a vote of 90 to 35 the average Powderly majority. On the question of Mr. Cavanaugh had presented his case strongly. A penalty against the defendant was decided upon, but not the one recommended by the committee. stitute, that, instead of suspension, the defendant be censured by the General Master Workman, was adopted by a close vote.

posed of, the Grievance Committee announced to the consternation of the hungry and homesick delegates The vain hope had been indulged that an adjournment would be reached this week. The election will tak considerable time, and it will be Wednesday of next week before the convention adjourns, unless the rest of this week is used to exceptional advantage. The next assembly will meet probably in Canada. Toronto s asking for it. Cities in the United States are also under consideration, including Toledo.

One of the nineteen cases before the Committee on Grievances involves a question of general interest to the fraternity. The General Worthy Master Foreman, whose office corresponds to the vice-presi dency in most bodies, is a member of Local Assembly 400 at Chicago. George Schilling is Master Workman of this district, which includes this local assembly Mr. Schilling suspended this local assembly. If the members of suspended assemblies cannot be trans ferred by card (and it was so decided in another case) the General Worthy Foreman, a National officer, only belongs to an assembly which has no legal ex sembly in the usual method. There comes to his re llef, however, a mightler power than the rules of the order. Mr. Powderly, after hearing the case, re-instated Local Assembly 400. If he has the authority to do so, all is well; but if not, a troublesome ques ion will be left open.

Some of the delegates to the assembly are mixed up in a local strike. Two waiters in the Occidental Hotel yesterday insulted one of the chambermaids. They were discharged, but their associates demanded

THE WORKMEN COMPLAIN, BUT THE EMPLOYERS

the Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Protective Association are still at loggerheads. At a meeting of the executive committees of both organizations Wednesday night, witnesses were called by both sides in order to prove that David Stevenson, the brower, had broken his agreement, and the contrary. Several of the witnesses made affidavits that they had worked at Stevenson's, and that the wages and hours of work agreed with the union schedule, while a good many witnesses filed affidavits with their union, some of which were as follows: "John Gabbett says he reeives \$12, where the union scale is \$18, as does harles Ausett." "Charles Monahan certifies that h

The general feeling among the me nis one of de-flance, while among the bosses the feeling is one of To-morrow, when the men in the various ale and porter breweries in this State and New-Jersey are paid off, they will be asked to pledge themselves not to ontribute to the support of any union or association engaged in a boycott of any member of the bosses' association, on pain of immediate discharge. A. E. J. Tovey, Editor of "The Brewers' Journal," said to a Tribune reporter that the bosses have no objection to employing union men, but do not wish them to at-tempt to ruin the firms they are working for. The lockout, which will involve over 1,000 men, may be postponed in order to give the Central Labor Union a chance to lift the boycott.

ARBITRATING ON THEIR DIFFICULTIES. The State Board of Arbitration met yesterday at No 685 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn, to investigate the didicultie between the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Compan and their employes. The men are said to regret their action in tying up the road because two of the conductor were discharged. At the request of Counsellor Donelly who represented the railroad company, an adjournmen was granted until to-day.

York importers of woollen goods called on Assistant Secretary Maynard at the Treasury Department to day and preferred formal charges against Assistant Appraiser Edgar A. Brown, in charge of the division of wool and woollen goods at the New-York Custom House. They charge him with unlawful discrimina-tion in the appraisement of their importations and the affairs of the division.

nvited proposals for the construction of the machinery for the United States armored cruiser Maine now build opened February 15, 1880. The engines must have appliances for working under forced draft and all of the machinery must be delivered complete within two years and six months from the date of contract and must be erected and connected on board within twelve months after the vessel is ready for its re-

"THE CHICAGO TIMES" SUED FOR \$250,000 Chicago, Nov. 22 (Special) .- "The Chicago Times" largest ever brought against a paper in this city. The suit, which is for \$250,000, was begun by J. R. Doolittle attorney for the South Side Elevated Railroad, which proposes to run along State-st. The suit was the talk of the town to-day, and many a man wondered what there was in the little statement made by "The Times"

commensurate with their labor," to cause the road to enter suit for such a large sum.

PIRATES OF THE CHESAPEAKE. CAPTURING A VESSEL OF THE MARYLAND NAVY.

SEVERAL OF THE ILLEGAL OYSTER DREDGERS SHOT IN A SKIRMISH-THE POLICE SLOOP OBLIGED TO RETREAT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Baltimore, Nov. 22.-The Maryland oyster mavy has again received a crushing defeat, but in the fight several of the dredgers were shot, and one of them, G. Castis, employed on the schooner Thomas B. Schall, was fatally wounded. He was brought to Baltimore and placed in a hospital this morning. He and several other dredgers tell the story of the battle. Fifteen sloops and pungles were yesterday afternoon dredging on the forbidden bars of Little Choptank. The police sloop Governor Thomas espled the dredgers at their piratical work. upon them and began firing. It was her object to make the vessels run, and then overhaul and capture some of the slower ones. The dredgers, however, answered the police sloop with a well-directed volley of buckshot and bullets. The attack of the police sloop had been so sudden that few of the dredgers on Thomas B. Schall, being directly in the range of the Governor Thomas's guns, her crew were throw themselves behind anything they could find to shield them from the balls which were whistling through the rigging. Castis crowded behind the chain-box. The police sloop drew nearer, and a volley fired at close range sent a large-sized bullet through the box and also through Castis's body. He was carried below, but the battle continued to rage fiercely, and bullets from the dredgers' boats cut into the side of the police sloop and through her rigging. dredgers began to close in on the sloop, and fearing the consequences, the latter turned and fled, followed by a parting volley and derisive shouts from the lawbreakers. The latter then returned to their work, at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for the navy. Several of the dredgers received bullets in their arms

According to the account of the battle given by the colored men of the sloop Willie Thomas, special no-tice must be made of the daring of Captain Thomas Burns, of the pungy McNemara, and Captain George Hitchens, of the schooner Thomas B. Schall. It is said that both of them remained on the decks of their vessels during the fire and directed the battle. The Thomas B. Schall had not succeeded in taking on her load, and consequently Captain Hitchens transferred the wounded man, Castis, to the sloop Thomas, so that he might soon obtain medical treatment.

It is reported that a large party of the illegal dredgers, incensed at the shooting of one of their number, boarded the State sloop about midnight last night, while she was lying at anchor near Annapolis, with the avowed intention of killing Captain John Marshall. Fortunately for the captain he was not on board. The dredgers drove off the few men of the sloop's crew who were on board and set the boats addit. Unless more stringent measures are adopted in dealing with the dredgers, they will take possession of the private oyster-beds and control the oyster interests of the whole Chesapeake Bay. These dredgers are a hard lot. It is against the New York agents of these dredgers that the efforts of the German Society of Maryland were directed in their appeal to Mayor Hewitt to have immigrants projected. The agents send the men to the dredgers' recruiting places in this city. The ignorant men ship without knowing the hardships they will have to endure. In past winters several of the poor men died from the cruel treatment they received. All the dredgers, however, are not so cruel, some of them doing a fair business and treating their employes right. Marshall. Fortunately for the captain he was not on

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY SUED.

A CHICAGO FIRM ALLEGING THAT THEY LOST

\$8,000 BY OPERATORS' BLUNDERS. Chicago, Nov. 22 (Special) .- C. D. Lathrop & Co. coffee merchants in Chicago, are suing the Postal Pélograph Company for \$10,000 damages upon a claim that they lost \$8,000 by the bungling and defective transmission of two messages entrustd to the Postal Company. The firm say that on June 13, 1587, they tolegraphed Crossman & Co. to buy them 1,000 bags of August coffee. That message went through all right. Then Lathrop & Co. telegraphed: "Please buy in addition to 1,000 August 1,000 cheapest menth." The operator sent it: "Please buy in addition to 2.000 August 1,000 cheapest month." man & Co. supposed that Lathrop & Co. had increased their order 1,000 bags, and bought 2,000 for them;

On June 17 the Chicago firm sent by the Postal this dispatch: "Put stop order on 5,000 December at 17 cents. This order good until countermanded. The operator said: "Put stop order on 5,000 De the operator said: "Put stop order on 5,000 De-cember at 70 cents." Crossman & Co. telegraphed back: "Don't quite understand. Is stop order at 17 or 70!" Lathrop & Co. corrected the blunder, but in the delay the New-York agents did not sell at 17, and when they got the proper directions they had to sell at the then market price, 16.55 cents. That cost Lathrop & Co. another \$4,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22 (Special).-" The Times" today accuses President Henry Clarke Johnson, of the High School, of plagiarism, and supports the charge by printing an extract from an address by President Garfield upon education, delivered on June 14, 1867, at Hiram College, and Professor Johnson's words uttered upon the occasion of his installation here, on November 8. President Johnson's address is almost word for word the same as that delivered by President Garfield. President Johnson, when the two addresses were shown him to-day, was much embarrassed, and said: "Yes, that is a very strange coincidence. It is very strange, indeed, for not only did I not plagiarize from President Garfield, but I don't recoilect ever having seen either this address or the edition of his works referred to. If I appropriated the thoughts of some one else, I did so unconsciously. I prepared my address very hurriedly, and that may account for it." The Board of Education will investigate the matter.

Jacksonville, Nov. 22 (Special).—President Mitchell's bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 this evening is as follows:

rapidly disappearing there is no doubt. The new cases are of a mild type, and the mortality is low. There is much suffering among the colored people, and the present cold snap is keenly felt by them. The to all the colored men, married or single. The scale will be eighty cents per day for this week, sixty cents per day next week and fifty cents per day for the week following. The general relief commissary is feeding an army, and over 1,000 applications for rations are received daily.

Carlisle, Penn., Nov. 22 (Special).—The report of the Indian Commission composed of Captain R. H. Fratt, Judge Wright, of Tennessee, and the Rev. Mr. Cleveland of Dakota, who have been at work for several days at the Indian School in this city compiling their report on the Sioux Treaty, completed their lands this afternoon, and the document, which is a long one, giving a full account of the work, was sent to Secretary Vilas at Washington by a special messenger to-day. Secretary Vilas telegraphed to-night that the report will not be given to the press for

A NATIONAL BANK REQUIRED TO REPAY USURY. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 22.-The case of the Schuyler National Bank against John G. Bolling, just decided in the Supreme Court, is of unusual interest. Bolling brought suit under Sections 5,197 and 5,198, United States Revised Statutes, to recover an amount of usurious interest paid. The court held that the State courts of record had jurisdiction, that where usurious interest is taken from the face of a note by a National bank it can recover only the face of the note, less the usurious interest, and that where usurious interest had been paid in advance the bor-rower can recover double the amount of interest so paid.

TO EXCLUDE INCAPABLE ARCHITECTS. Chicago, Nov. 22.-The Western Association of Architects to-day resolved to petition the Legislature to place such restrictions around the profession as to as an architect. The report of the Committee on Consolidation of the Western Association of Architects and the American Institute of Architects was favor-

PRICE THREE CENTS. WARNER MILLER HONORED.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION GIVEN TO HIM BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

WELCOMED BY A NOTABLE GATHERING SPEECHES BY C. N. BLISS, MR. MILLER, CONGRESSMAN MCKINLEY AND SENATOR HISCOCK-AN ADDRESS BY MR.

DEPEW, WHO WAS ABSENT. Republics may be ungrateful, but certainly the Republican party is not. No better illustra-tion of this could be desired than that afforded by Warner Miller, the party's candidate for Governor against the nominee of the Democracy, and rum power. Ever since the announcement of the result of his splendid though unsuccessful canvass he has been the recipient of numberless expressions of Republican gratitude from all parts of the State and from all parts of the Union. Last night he received another of these tributes

and a notable one, indeed. It was from that

stanch veteran representative organization, the

Union League Club of this city. Its token of appreciation for his labors took the form of a reception given to him by the club and participated in not only by the members, but by a large number of the recognized party leaders of this and other States. It was a distinguished gathering The large meeting-hall was filled to overflowing and more than one of the older members declared that they had not seen a more flattering tribute paid to any public man in years. The exercises, which were informal, consisted of a social reunion down stairs and speeches by Mr. Miller, Congressman McKinley, of Ohio; Senator Hiscock, Cornelius N. Bliss, who presided, and President Depew, who had to delegate the utterance of his eloquent address to Sigourney Fay. Mr. Depew met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which prevented him from attending, but his enforced absence was almost atoned for in the stirring address which he sent.

SOME OF THE MEN PRESENT.

The guests and the members began to assemble about 9 o'clock. In a short time the spacious rooms and corridors were thronged. Well-known faces were seen on all sides. Here are a few of them:

of them:

Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cernell, Major Obed Wheele er, Colonel William H. Schaeifer, ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, ex-United States District-Attorney A. W. Tenney, Colonel George Bliss, Elihu Root, General Knapp, of the State Committee; Thomas C. Acton, C. C. Shayne, A. R. Whitney, Commissioner C. N. Taintor, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, William Dowd, General E. A. Merritt, ex-Speaker Tlus Sheard, of Little Falls; General Husted, Senator George B. Shoan, George Campbell, of Cohoos; General Dudley, of the National Republican Committee; John W. Jacobus, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Senator Hendricks, of Syracuse; W. J. Arkell, A. C. Midler, of Utica; John W. Vroeman, James S. Smart, of Cambridge; George Al Hardin, of Little Falls; Henry C. Post, Salem H. Wales, W. A. Russell, of Massachusetts; Charles R. Skinner, of Albany; General George S. Barcheller, of Saratoga; Charles S. Francis, of Troy; John M. Balley, of Albany; Ezra White and John I. Platt, of Poughkerste; M. L. Storer, of Amsterdam; General Daniel Butterfield, John Hall, Jesse Seligman, S. N. D. North, of Albany; W. M. Haberham, Granville P. Hawes, John A. Sleicher, A. T. Rice, and a host of others.

Mr. Miller, Major McKinley and Senator

Mr. Miller, Major McKinley and Senator Hiscock arrived a little before 10 o'clock. They were cordially greeted. Then everybody went upstairs, and the speaking began. In opening the meeting Mr. Bliss remarked that he had been at times called to lead forlorn hopes in political warfare, but he had never been in such a position as he now occupied in standing in the place of the president, Chauncey M. Depew. (Cheers.) Ho explained the reason of Mr. Depew's absence by reading a letter from that gentleman, in which he explained the accident that had befallen him. In visiting his new house yesterday afternoon it seems Mr. Depew slipped and fell into a hole in the floor that had been carelessly left open and hurt his leg so that he could not use it, and the doctor refused to let him go out until it was better.

"We all sympathize," said the chairman, " with our president in being kept away from us on such an occasion as this." (Applause.) He then called on Mr. Fay to read the address prepared by Mr.

Mr. Fay discharged this task in the best possible manner. His ringing elecution did full justhe address evoked were as frequent and hearty as if Mr. Depew had himself delivered it. It was as follows:

Gentlemen: This reception to-night differs from all others in our club history. We have welcomed with enthusiasm and applause heroes from battlefields where their prowess and skill have saved the Republichonors have been bestowed upon statesmen and diplomats whose triumphs have been for the glory and advancement of their country. We have greeted the representatives of our ancient ally who came with gifts to celebrate the centennial of nationality and liberty gained by their assistance and the sacrifices and virtues of our ancestors.

their laurelled crowns.

But the unique and original sentiment of this hour is the triumph of defeat (Applause.) In war the leader falls, his troops inspired by his example, nerved by his ardor, burnfng to avenge his death, sweep over the breastworks and capture the enemy's camp. Somewing and grateful countrymen weep at his grave and rear monuments to his memory. In the conflicts of politics circumstances have made it possible for the successful army to hall their fallen general as the architect of their success. (Loud applause.) Victory is often void of honor, defeat is seidom a decoration. As at Saratoga in the War of the Revolution, so at the polis in this November, upon the result in New-York depended the destiny of the Nation. (Applause.) The first exultation over, and our caim judgments measuring what we have won, and who conspicuously helped, we recognize the great services and splendid fight of Warner Miller. the great services and spiendid ight of Warner Miller. (Great appliause.) The Republican party is only and always united and aggressive when it battles for great principles. It gives steadfast loyalty and unflinching devotion to its leaders, but its successes have come not from following its great men, but from peril to its faith or the enforcement of its creeds. The battle-cry of the Puritan a: Naseby and Marston Moor, and the important acquiration of Lincoln at Gettyshurg are the mortal aspiration of Lincoln at Gettysburg, are the spirit of the slogan of the Republican party. (Applause.) Feeling that Harrison and Morton were sure of

the voters who believed that the prosperity of the country could only continue and improve under a policy which made paramount the protection of American industries, Warner Miller risked his personal ambitions in appealing to those who felt that the suppression of the liquor traffic was the vital question of the hour. (Applause.) He was the public of fights against the salogn and did made the plucklest of fights sgainst the saloon, and did glucious battle for the purity and security of the American can home. (Applause.) With his canvass High Lacense has come to stay. The morality, the virtue and the judgment of this State may be checked, it cannot be dejudgment of this State may be checked, it cannot be de-feated. Within two years from this night laws similar to those which in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Nebraska have proved so beneficent that no politician of any party dares suggest their repeal, will adorn the statute books of our imperial commonwealth. (Applausa.) A demand which will tolerate no triding or chicanery call: for ballot reform. The enormous sums, increasing

vasses impel the committees of the two great parties to collect and disburse, are the monace and the disgrace of our suffrage. Old campaigners were warmed in the contest just closed by the fires of Republicanism burning with a heat and fury unknown for years. Commanding issues had roused once more the latent and resistless entering of the Grand Old Party. The blood of old men ergies of the Grand Old Party. The blood of old men tingled with the enthusiasm of the years known as the "sixtles" and the hearts of the young throbbed with as-

(Applause.)

For his bold and manly presentation of the principles which aroused this grand burst of patriotism, for his character and public services, the Union League welcomes as its guest to-night with all the honors, Warner Miller

Mr. Miller, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and long continued cheering. "He needs no introduction," said the chairman, and when the renewed outburst of cheering at these words allowed him to proceed, Mr. Miller said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union League Club: I can do no more than simply thank you for the great honor you do me here to-night. I can but regret that our worthy president, Mr. Depew, is not here to-night, and that we have had to listen to an address sent here, while he himself suffers at home. I are not here to apeak of my-self or of my canvess at any length. Then I